DAILY APPEAL.

THE APPEAL IS REGULARLY DISCONTINUED AT THE END OF THE TIME PAID FOR, UNLESS RENEWED IN ADVANCE.

MEMPHIS.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1858.

Largest Circulation in the City.

MAIL ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.

It must be evident, to all who have reflected upon the contracts awarded to the Express companies for carrying the United States mail from the Mississippi river to the Pacific Ocean, that Memphis is hereafter destined to be a favored point in the route, and that it must necessarily become the depot or starting point for overland emigration and transportation across the continent. Connecting, as it does, by railroad with all the cities and States east of us, and thence with the Northern and Atlantic cities, and having a railroad connection with Little Rock in a favorable way of completion, it must and will present greater advantages than any other city on the Mississippi for reaching the new mail road to the Pacific, now in progress across the plains to California. The mail is contracted to be carried in fourhorse post coaches, at the fastest speed possible over the plains and mountains, stationhouses are to be erected at convenient distances, wells bored, and depots of provisions established. Thousands of persons, therefore, who have heretofore been deterred from emigrating to our southwestern territory and to California, on account of the high price of passage by sea, and the dangers, inconveniences and exposure incident to the everland route, will be induced to follow this new track to California, where they will be assured of meeting station-houses at convenient distances along the route, and where there will be a government highway constantly traversed by the mails and troops of the United States.

New Mexico, Western Texas and Arizonia will receive thousands and scores of thousands of adventurers and pioneers. A man with but one eye cannot fail to see the benefit which our position on such a route must confer upon Memphis. It will increase both our trade and population, and will indeed insure a new source of prosperity to our city. Our citizens have not given their attention to this matter as it merits.

PRINTERS' STRIKE.

The *Eagle and Enquirer* of yesterday says that a printers' strike has occurred in that office. The *Eagle* gives the following account of its cause.

"Mr. Rees, a practical printer, took stock in the Franklin Typographical Union, which publishes the *Eagle and Enquirer*, and was thus constituted one of the proprietors, but when he went to work at the case, every printer in the office struck and left. We were thus deprived of all our compositors except Mr. Rees. This occurred yesterday about 11 o'clock, A. M. In the afternoon we employed Mr. Burns; these two gentlemen with two young men, apprentices in the office, constitute our entire force.

The *Eagle* thus charges that the Printers' Union "not only fix their own terms, but they deny to the proprietor of a printing establishment the right to work in his own office."

The Publishing Committee of the Typographical Union publish a card in yesterday's *Evening Ledger*, of defense and justification, wherein they allege that "Rees is not a competent or an honorable craftsman, and knowing that he could not secure a situation in a respectable office, took stock for the ostensible purpose of getting or ousting some respectable printer out of his situation. Any man who will buy stock and pay his cash for it—become, in fact, a *bona fide* stockholder—we do not object to." They then allege that Rees had no money to pay for stock, and that he was to pay for it in work, and that those men employed in the *Eagle* are to be paid in stock. They also deny that they wish to assume the management of the business of the *Eagle*, and assert that this is making a false issue, but that they have the right to regulate the prices that shall be paid for the use of their brains and muscles, just as tradesmen have the right to demand their price for their goods.

This, we believe, is the substance of the controverted points, as given by the two parties.

THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

We have detailed proceedings of the great Democratic meeting in Philadelphia, held for the purpose of sustaining the positions of the President, and especially that with reference to Kansas. The resolutions adopted we append. Speeches were made by Robt. Tyler, Esq., Hon. Samuel A. Smith, of this State, G. M. Wharton and Chas. W. Carrigan, Esquires, and letters were read from all the members of the Cabinet, fully endorsing the message of Mr. Buchanan. It is described as one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Philadelphia. The meeting was presided over by Ex-Chief Justice Ellis Lewis. We shall hereafter print some of the letters addressed to the meeting. The following are the resolutions:

Mr. James C. Vandyke then moved the following resolution, which were adopted:

Whereas, The measures and principles of the Administration of President Buchanan, as thus far developed, in relation to the affairs of Kansas, have been the subject of the bitter denunciation of our political opponents, who, in their zeal, are willing to destroy the harmony of the Union, by raising false issues before the people; and whereas, it is the determination of the Democratic party to adhere firmly to those well established landmarks, which, in times of sectional excitement and political excitement, have proved to be the only security to the political institutions of this vast and prosperous nation; and whereas, the conduct of partisans has rendered the occasion necessary, it becomes necessary, in a public manner, to declare our continuing confidence in the cardinal doctrines of independent State sovereignty and constitutional liberty, as applicable to the management of the Territories of the United States, and their admission into the Union as States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Democracy of Philadelphia, with signal unanimity, cordially endorse, approve, and do, and will support the Administration of President Buchanan, as we recognize the language of the patriot; that this language enunciates the principles of the national Democratic party, and justifies the confidence which the people have placed in him; that we are perfectly satisfied that President Buchanan has not, and can have no other desire, in the discharge of the functions of his high office, than to advance the true interests, honor, and dignity of the Union; that his abilities have been equal to be of the most distinguished order, his character eminently conservative, and his counsels wise; and we believe the people of the country, in every part of it, cannot commit a mistake in rallying around such a leader, and in taking him in his efforts to settle all existing difficulties in which the country may be involved, whether foreign or domestic.

Resolved, That the government of the United States is a government of delegated power; that within the limits of its functions it is the supreme, the sovereign power of the land; and the idea that this supreme power can be properly overruled in its exercise, either by those from whom it is delegated or by those for whose government such power may be exercised, is a heresy, dangerous to the perpetuity of civil institutions and constitutional liberty, and tends to create confusion and anarchy in any condition of organized society.

Resolved, That while it is true that the government of the United States is within the limits of its constitutional functions, the sovereign power of the land, and equally true that in all matters not included within the grant of power to the federal government the right of absolute sovereignty is reserved to the States respectively and the people thereof, and that any interference on the part of the general government with powers not expressly granted is inexpedient and dangerous, and should be, and is, discountenanced by the Democratic party, as no less a violation of the reserved rights of the States than would be the attempt on the part of any of the States or the people thereof, except in due form of law, to interfere with the rightful exercise of the powers expressly granted to the general government.

Resolved, That in the application of the principles contained in the foregoing resolutions the Democracy of the city of Philadelphia, responding to the national Democracy of every State in the Union, declare that Congress has no power, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the local institutions of the several States; and that in all matters not within the powers delegated by the Constitution the States are the only judges of their own affairs. But in the Territories of the United States, which belong alike to the people of every State and section of the Union, the sovereign power, so far as delegated at all, is vested in Congress. This power should, by every, be exercised with a strict regard to all the rights reserved to the States, and in exercising this sovereign power it is incumbent upon Congress to protect within the Territories all the rights of property, personal security, and personal liberty which the citizens from the various sections of the Union may be carrying in the Territories equal with those in the States from which they respectively emigrated; and this duty should be properly discharged up to the time when, under a constitution duly framed, such Territory shall by Congress be recognized as an independent State.

Resolved, That the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, which authorized the election of the Lecompton Convention, were legally authorized, which in giving an duty to call a convention to frame a constitution, clearly acted within the scope of its powers. That the fact that the legislature did not require said convention to submit the constitution to a vote of the people does not affect its legality. That neither said Legislature nor the convention which framed the constitution having deemed it expedient, save in respect to the institution of slavery, to submit said constitution to a direct popular vote, it is unquestionably the duty of the President, when such constitution shall be sent by the convention to Congress, through the hands of the Executive, respectfully to receive and to transmit the same to Congress; and if said constitution, in the opinion of Congress, shall meet the requirements of the Federal Constitution, it will be the duty of Congress to respond to the wishes of the people of Kansas, thus legally expressed through their chosen agents, by admitting Kansas into the Union.

Resolved, That the convention having framed a constitution in pursuance of law, the attempt now making outside of the Territory to interfere with the lawful exercise of the powers delegated to that convention, no matter under what pretext, or however pure the motives, is a violation of the doctrine of non-intervention.

Resolved, That if the settlement of Kansas had been effected according to the usual principles of emigration to the new Territories, the question of slavery would have been peacefully determined by the people. Instead of this, large sums have been raised out of the Territory, with which emigrant aid societies and others have been employed in forcing its settlement with a view to this question. The consequence has been that the opponents of law and order have, from the beginning, been in a state of rebellion against the Territorial government established by Congress, requiring the government of the United States to keep a large military force in Kansas to maintain the Territorial government in existence against those who oppose the lawful authority of the United States and of the Territory.

Resolved, That the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, which is the foundation of all our institutions, can be carried into effect only through the medium of representatives of the people in an organized government.

That, in conformity with this principle, the legislative assembly of Kansas passed a fair law for the election of delegates to a convention to frame a constitution and State government, preparatory to admission as a State into the Union; that the violators of law who had constantly refused to submit to a Territorial government opposed it, and did not vote at the election. A fair opportunity, however, for such purpose having been presented, they have no right to complain.

Resolved, (in the language of the President's message,) That "Kansas has for some years occupied too much of public attention. It which time this should be directed to far more important objects. When once admitted into the Union, whether with or without slavery, the excitement beyond her own limits will speedily pass away, as she will then for the first time be left, as she ought to have been long since, to manage her own affairs in her own way."

Resolved, That the question now raised in relation to the action of the lawful authorities in Kansas is the same old question recurring in a new form between the Democratic party and their Black Republican opponents. It is the same party issue, modified, which was raised against the compromise measures of 1850, and against the Kansas-Nebraska bill of 1854. At present it assumes the shape of preventing the admission of Kansas into the Union under the provisions of the Lecompton bill. Agitation is the only political weapon of those who have heretofore and still oppose the operation of that law. Political power is their object, and, in order to attain it, they are willing to hazard the peace and security of the Union for the sake of a thousand men in Kansas who have been in constant resistance to the constitution and the laws.

Resolved, That it is manifest, had any constitution which the ingenuity of man could have devised—even the Topeka constitution—been presented to the Black Republican party by the Lecompton convention, that party would have voted against it, because it is their object not to settle the question, preferring to destroy the interests of the Territory for the purpose of keeping up agitation on the slavery question throughout the States of the Union until the next presidential election.

Resolved, That while we recognize in the fullest extent the right of the people of a Territory, when duly qualified to make a constitution, to submit it to a vote of the people, yet the people of Kansas not having seen fit so to submit the whole constitution, but having submitted the only question about which there has been practically any division of sentiment, we hold it to be the duty of all conservative men to attend the polls and vote for or against slavery, and nothing but a spirit of disorganization and rebellion can encourage them in doing otherwise. And above all do we desire to urge upon all good members of the great Democratic party the necessity of preserving among themselves the kindest feelings upon this subject, and especially that they will not permit the efforts of our common enemy (no matter from whom they receive aid and comfort) to succeed in stirring up animosities upon questions which, by the fixed purpose of the Administration, will soon be of no real practical importance to those outside of the Territory.

Resolved, That we most heartily approve of the course of the Hon. William Bigler, Senator from Pennsylvania, in the able manner in which he has supported and vindicated the policy of the Administration; and his late masterly effort on the floor of the Senate relates the most sanguine expectations of his friends.

Georgia—Her Banks.—The act passed by the Georgia Legislature, (which was vetoed by Gov. Brown, but subsequently passed over the veto) provides; that the act of 18th December 1840, (which makes a suspension of the Banks *ipso facto* a forfeiture of their charter) be suspended until November 18th, 1858; 2, suspended Banks shall pay, not only interest upon their bills accruing after demand, but also ten per cent. damages; 3, should the banks out of the State generally resume before the 18th of November, 1858, the Governor shall issue his proclamation requiring the banks to resume within thirty days thereafter; 4, the banks shall receive no greater rate of interest than seven per cent. per annum on notes or bills; 5, they shall not receive more than one per cent. premium for exchange; 6, they shall, while suspended, declare no dividend to exceed seven per cent.

The Governor's salary has been increased to $4,000, that of the Judges of the Supreme Court, to $3,500; and that of Judges of the Superior Court of $2,500.

The Legislature endows Savannah Medical College with $15 0 00.

TENNESSEE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

We have received, says the *Southern Citizen*, the "Third Biennial Reports of the Trustees, Treasurer, Architect and the Physician and Superintendent of the Tennessee Hospital for the Insane. Transmitted to the Legislature Nov. 3, 1857." From these Reports we learn that the Hospital is erected upon a tract of land, containing four hundred and fifty-five acres of land, which fronts upon the Murfreesboro' turnpike, six miles from Nashville. The building is in the castellated style, having a front of 325 feet, with two wings running back at right angles with the main building, 210 feet, the height being in part three and four stories without the basement. There are 265 rooms, exclusive of domestic apartments. The manner of heating and ventilating the building is thus described by the Architect:

"The entire building is warmed by steam, for which purpose a series of vertical flues are concentrated to the longitudinal walls of the halls, starting from the coil or hot air chambers in the basement story. From these flues the heated air will enter the halls and part of the rooms of the different stories near the ceiling. It is intended by this arrangement that the air supply shall be constant, without any external condition or temperature or weather. During the season when artificial warmth is necessary, the inflowing air is to be raised to any degree required by admitting steam into as large a number or portion of steam pipes as will effect the object desired.

"The ventilation of the whole building is carried on by means of a centrifugal fan driven by an engine of eight or ten horse power, through suitable passages under ground, to the central chambers in the basement, in the main building and wings, and so on through the steam pipes' chambers into the vertical flues. The incoming current of the air is forced into the different apartments, pure and fresh, during the summer months, and heated in winter.

"The fan used for this purpose is seventeen feet in diameter, and the quantity of air discharged by it has been tried as high as seventy thousand cubic feet per minute, giving about two hundred and fifty cubic feet per minute to each occupant. The foul air chambers in the offices are connected with large ventilating shafts, by which means the putrid air is carried off."

Taken altogether, there is no edifice erected for the same purpose in the United States, which is superior to this.

During the past two years, there have been admitted to the hospital 122 patients, and within the same time 69 have been discharged, 22 of these wholly restored, the others (except 19 who died) improved.

The physician and superintendent, Dr. Cheatham, thus rebukes the too common practice of enticing patients to an Insane Asylum by means of deception:

"The deception practiced upon patients by their friends when they have determined to send them to such an institution is very injudicious. It is almost always pretended that they are to go to some other place, for something pleasant, which may harmonize with the patient's diseased imagination. In this buoyant condition he is left, as he interprets it, is a prison, when the natural revulsion is so great, as to operate most unfavorably on him. No wonder that he should rave and curse his pretended friends who have thus, he thinks, so cruelly betrayed and abandoned him. But this is not all. He cannot be persuaded but that his attendants were a party to his capture, and he is now before they can secure his confidence. This has no doubt grown out of the perverted notions which the common people entertain of the institution of a Bedlam. Certain that if the patient knew what they regard as the truth, that no persuasion could induce him to go, they conclude that for this benefit it is honest to deceive him. But if he could be made to comprehend the truth, he would go the more willingly. Still, in no case should he be deceived. Better, far better, to force him to go against his will, than to deceive him."

The following table furnishes the probable or supposed causes, producing insanity in the 290 patients admitted since March 1st, 1852:

"Ill-health, various kinds, 62; Religious Excitement, 23; Family Affections, 26; Loss of Husband, 3; Loss of Property, 8; Loss of Mental Application, 15; Guaranty, 13; Disappointed Love, 10; Hereditary Predisposition, 60; Epilepsy, 13; Injuries of the Head, 8; Intemperance, 50; Jealousy, 2; Use of Snuff, 1; Immorality, 1; Pecuniary Embarrassment, 8; Use of Chloroform, 1; Syphillis and Intemperance, 1; Avarice, 2; Loss of Parents, 2; Exposure to Heat, 3; Spirit-Rappings, 2; Suppressed Lactation, 1; Suppressed Menstruation, 3; Loss of Sleep, 1; Unascertained, 85. Total, 290."

The education of these patients is thus stated:

"Education, excellent, 28; Education, good, 109; Education, limited, 209; Education, none, 34. Total, 390."

Their occupations are thus given:

"Farmers and Farm Laborers, 111; Merchants, 7; Merchants' Clerks, 6; Stonecutters, 7 Blacksmiths, 2; Shoemaker, 1; Bricklayers, 6; Saddlers, 2; School Teachers, 14; Carpenters, 6; Stage Contractor, 1; Wagoner, 1; Distiller, 1; Traders, 4; Machinist, 1; Sheriffs, 2; Students of Medicine, 2; Students of Law, 3; Students of Divinity, 2; Lawyers, 12; Physicians, 8; Ironmaster, 1; Students, 6; Overseers, 3; Editors, 2; Tailors, 1; Moulder, 1; Laborers, 23; Weaver, 1; Carriagemaker, 1; Confectioner, 1; Cabinet workman, 1; Painter, 1; Farmers' Wives, 55; Farmers' Daughters, 16; Music Teacher, 1; Milliner, 1; Seamstress, 17; Wife of Stonecutter, 1; Merchants' Wives, 7; Instructresses, 4; Coopers' Wives, 2; Lawyers' Wives, 7; Daughters of Lawyers, 2; Clergymen's Wives, 2; Physicians' Wives, 4; Shoemaker's Daughter, 1; Machinists' Wives, 3; Actress, 1; Carpenters' Wives, 2; Wives of Tailors, 2; Wife of Plasterer, 1; Wives of Traders, 2; Hotel-keeper's Wife, 1; Mechanic's Wife, 1; Merchant's Daughter, 1; Magistrates, 1; Clergymen, 3; Grocers, 2; Clerks, 2; Unascertained, 26. Total, 390."

Commenting upon this table, Dr. Cheatham remarks:

"The preponderance of the representatives of agriculture in this table by no means proves that such employment tends to produce insanity; nothing could be farther from the truth. But among an agricultural people like those of Tennessee, it is not strange that there should be a large number of insane in fact, while relatively the number is small."

LATER FROM KANSAS.

From the Leavenworth Times, Extra, Dec. 29.

A tremendous gathering of the Free-State men of Leavenworth county, met in Market Hall, on Saturday night, to consider whether we should go into the election for State officers and members of the Legislature on the 4th of January.

The meeting was addressed by Vaughan, Currier, Dr. Davis, W. W. Backus, and others, and adjourned to meet last night, when there was a glorious rally of the freemen of Leavenworth. "The boys" were there—the solid men were there—and never was a convention more harmonious or enthusiastic.

Champion Vaughan, in response to the call of the meeting, defined his position. He had been for voting from the first. A delegate convention, of which he had been one, had been held to meet at Lawrence on the 21 of December, to advise as to the course the Legislature should pursue. That convention was reassembled on the 231 inst., for the purpose, as was understood, of making a recommendation to State officers, under the Lecompton Constitution. Their power from the people did not justify them in deciding not to go into the election for those officers. A majority of the delegates present voted in favor of going into that election; but a rule was unfortunately adopted by which delegates present cast the full vote to which their counties were respectively entitled, and that rule defeated the voting policy. He would still have abided by the action of the convention, but for evidence he had obtained that an unworthy trick was practiced upon the convention which defeated that policy. He held himself absolved from all obligation to support the election so unfairly conducted, and went in now, with his whole heart, for a Free-State vote, and the triumph of the State ticket on the 4th.

J. C. Vaughan followed in a speech urging, with good effect, harmony and concerted action.

A letter was read from one of the head men of the party, and of the delegate convention, urging concession and recommending the voting policy.

Sam Smith, of Quindaro, followed in a telling speech in favor of securing the officers under the Lecompton Constitution.

Delegates were elected to the county convention which meets here on Wednesday to nominate Senators and Representatives, as follows: C. Vaughan, &c., &c.

An executive committee of nine was appointed to act in concert with the executive committee at Lawrence, with power to adopt and execute measures for communicating with the counties north of the Kansas river the purpose of the people of Leavenworth, and for seeing a full turnout and a fair election, as follows: Thos. Ewing, Jr., R. S. Goldsmith, H. Moore, M. Mattig, J. B. Williams, W. W. Gallagher, &c.

Freemen of Kansas! rally now with us to the support of the Free-State ticket that floats at the head of our columns! Our foes should only be in ourselves. The prospect at Washington grows dark and gloomy, and the executive will doubtless overpower us in Congress. We must work our own salvation. Let us have the Legislature and State government provided for by the Lecompton Constitution, and if Congress admits us under it, we will then have the camp and munitions of war of our enemy; we will change the constitution at once, and we will be free! forever from Federal dictation and tyranny.

Go, then, into the election. Have a ticket for Senators and Representatives in the field. Lose not a moment. Work, for life or death of freedom in Kansas is at issue. Work with vigorous and united effort, and next Monday the victory is ours and Kansas is free!

PR CLEMATION.

To the People of Kansas Territory:

Information having reached me from various quarters that serious disturbances were to be apprehended on the first Monday of January next—the day fixed for electing State officers under the constitution submitted to the people on the 21st inst., and which constitution is also submitted to a vote of the people on the 4th proximo, by an act of the Legislature approved December 17, 1857; I have deemed it my duty to distribute the United States troops over the Territory in such a way as to preserve order, and ensure to every one entitled, a fair opportunity of voting. It is sincerely to be hoped that these precautionary measures will be found unnecessary, and that the good sense and moderation of the great mass of the people will restrain the violence and heat of the few, whose passions are likely to carry them to extremes.

The constitution referred to, provides that the question therein submitted shall be left to the decision of "all the white male inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas, in the said Territory on that day, and over the age of twenty-one years." The term *inhabitant* is thus defined by Webster, "a dweller; one who dwells or resides permanently in a place, or who has a fixed residence, as distinguished from an occasional lodger or visitor; as the *inhabitant* of a house or cottage; the inhabitants of a town, city, county or State; one who has a legal settlement in a town, city or parish." To inhabit is "to live or dwell in; to occupy a place of settled residence."

From these definitions it will be seen that it requires something more than a mere presence in the territory to entitle a person to vote at the coming elections, and I trust that no attempt will be made to do so by any person from another State or territory who may be here on that day merely as a transient or "occasional lodger or visitor."

An act passed at the late session of the Legislature of this territory, makes it felony for any one to do so, and in every such case I shall feel it to be my duty under the laws, to demand such offender, should he leave the territory, from the executive of the State or territory in which he may be found, that he may be brought back for punishment.

It is the anxious desire of the President that the approaching election shall be fairly held, and that every one shall have free access to the polls, without being subjected to violence or intimidation. The troops placed by him under my direction have been so disposed of as to insure the result, and every civil officer and every good citizen in the territory is expected to do his duty, and assist in maintaining the peace of the community. With their assistance there can be no serious disturbance.

W. W. DENVER,
Secretary and Acting Governor.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Dec. 26, 1857.

Senator Douglas—The Virginia *Sentinel* thus alludes to the course pursued by Judge Douglas on the Kansas question:

"The question on which Senator Douglas has divided from the Administration, is not a sectional question, and should not be made one; though there is danger and indeed probability that it will be forced to wear that aspect. The question is between two modes of organizing the State government of Kansas. It is contended that one mode will make it a slave State while the other would make it a free State. It is equally agreed under both modes that the majority shall decide that matter; and nobody now doubts where the majority will fall.

"Our own opinions are emphatically with the President and against Douglas, but still we regret to see the unanimity already visited on Douglas by the most violent and the least worthy of our party associates. When friends most part, something is due to remembrances of past. The change of relations should be attended with becoming decorum; yet it has lost some small interval between dinner and daggers.

"But we cannot believe that separation is Douglas' intention. There is a *difference*, mean we to regretting, and which, by some treatment, may grow into separation; but it need not. Douglas is now in strange company, and doubtless feels most uncomfortable. The plaudits of Seward must sound like hisses in his ears. He cannot trouble where he is. He will come back or he will soon go further, and much depends on the manner in which he is treated.

"Of all the men in the party, Douglas would prove unable to spontaneities from us, and especially in the Black Republican direction. His whole record, his long associations and antipathies, his hopes, his pride, his prospects, all bind him to our shares. True, the history of politics proves that such ties have been not always avail. Politicians are liable to a Plague of their own. They are subject to attacks of Chagrin. They become sour, reckless, mad. They are then like elephants when the "frenzy" is on them. Friends have no influence, and reasons only enrage. W. C. Rives died of an attack of that sort; F. P. Blair, ditto. Thomas H. Benton, ditto. The political graveyard is full of similar mementos. J. W. Forney has now the disease in an advanced stage; Douglas exhibits some bad symptoms, but there is hope. The malady is very deadly; but some have had it in its gentler types and lived, though generally with weakened constitutions, and liability of subsequent attacks. The remedies, however, are chiefly preventative, and now is the time to apply them to Douglas. He is a great man. We cannot afford to lose him. If he does die, we will weep over him, and plant a willow on his grave.

Death of Dr. Daniel J. Chapman.—By a letter from Batesville, we receive the painful intelligence that Dr. Daniel J. Chapman died, at his residence, in Independence county, on the 26th ult. This Intelligence is received just as we go to press.—*Little Rock Gazette, Jan. 2.*

MISSISSIPPI INTELLIGENCE.

The Morning News—This is the title of a new paper, neutral in its character, which was to make its appearance at Jackson on the 6th inst. Mr. Gaillor, the proprietor, is a practical printer. The *News* is to appear tri-weekly.

Judge Clayton not a Candidate.—In the Holly Springs *Democrat*, of the 5th inst., the Hon. A. M. Clayton announces his determination not to be a candidate for the Supreme Bench. His reasons for declining the canvass are of a private character.

Fire in Jackson.—We learn through private sources that a considerable conflagration occurred in the city of Jackson, Miss., on yesterday morning. The fire broke out in Helbitch's corner, and the whole block, with the one adjoining it, were entirely consumed before the destroying element could be arrested. We were unable to learn the amount of loss, but from the locality, it being in the midst of the business portion of the city, the loss must have been very great.—*Vicksburg Southron, Jan. 3.*

The same paper states that Boatwright, indicted for murder, at the late term of the Warren Circuit Court, was found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree.

ALABAMA INTELLIGENCE.

An Ugly Customer.—A male calamount attacked a lady on Saturday last, on the public road, last week, some eight or ten miles from Huntsville. He threw it off. It renewed the attack, when a man on foot came to the aid of the horsemen; the furious animal then turned upon the foreman who seized it by the back of the neck, got his foot on it, and cut its throat. From its poor appearance, we judge, hunger impelled it to make the attack.—*Huntsville Democrat.*

Hour Prices for Negroes.—The hard times do not appear to have any effect upon the prices paid for the hire and purchase of Negroes. Negroes this season have hired at as high rates almost as they did last season. On Monday last a great many negroes were sold in this place, and they brought very high prices.

Capt. D. B. Turner, as surviving partner of Jones & Turner, sold 15 Negroes for 12 months bills—5 were children and one an old one, and they averaged $226.

At the same time 63 Negroes belonging to the estate of Alex. Ewing, were sold on 12 months bills, with interest added. They brought $40,266—an average of $642 78. Many were children, and there were several old ones also. These prices do not indicate hard times, or an apprehension of a tight money market. Yet money is scarcer in Huntsville than it has been in ten years.—*Huntsville Advocate, Jan. 7.*

Paper and Specie.—Statistical facts are fast dispelling the illusion that there is not gold and silver enough in the world to furnish a circulating medium. The following extracts on this subject are taken from the monthly quotation sheet of Sweeny, Rittenhouse, Fant & Co., of Washington City, of January 1st:

"In a very short period we look for an almost universal release from obligations, and with this new start, we predict a course of general prosperity beyond anything this country has ever known.

"Heretofore the quantity of paper money in this country has been largely in excess of specie. In 1837, the bank notes in circulation amounted to $150 000 000; the coin in the country was about $80 000 000. Of this coin the banks held $50,000,000, the people, say $30,000,000. From Secretary Cobb's official report it appears we have now $214,000 000 paper in circulation, which amount the past year has no doubt lessened $14,000,000—say now $200 000,000. The coin in the country is estimated at $289 000,000. Of this the banks hold $60,000,000; the Government $6 000,000; leaving the people $223,000,000. $60,000,000 of our paper money represents coin, leaving $140,000,000 of excess of paper as a substitute.

"It is estimated by writers on political economy, and on subjects connected with the current business of the country, principally agricultural, as Russia is, four dollars per head in gold and silver coin are sufficient for all purposes of buying and selling and exchange, and that in a country essentially commercial and manufacturing, from ten to twenty dollars per head are sufficient for these purposes. The United States being less agricultural than Russia, and less commercial and manufacturing than England, it has been estimated that eight dollars per head would be enough to meet all the requirements of society in this country, and that upon the supposition that there are about twenty-five millions of white inhabitants, there are now in the country, not only eight dollars per head, but enough nearly more, and seven times in two or twelve, if there be no material error in the estimate of the gold and silver now supposed to be in the United States—from 280 to 300 millions. It would seem to follow, therefore, that the recent pressure on the money market must have been as much the result of a mere panic as over-trading, over-banking and over-speculating.

"If these views are correct, it will require but little time to restore commercial confidence, which would, however, take place more certainly and sooner if means could be devised for liberating from the vaults of the banks and other depositories, and putting in circulation the large amount of gold and silver now lying idle and unemployed.

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 Acre Warrants	$0 80 per acre	$0 85 per acre.
160 " "	73 " "	80 " "
160 " "	33 " "	35 " "
120 " "	70 " "	75 " "

All the lands outside of the railroad grants, have been restored to market by the General Land Office, which has caused Land Warrants to improve. Correspondents may, we think, rely upon receiving quotations and perhaps an advance thereon."

THE GREAT BILLIARD MATCH

BETWEEN PHELAN AND BENJAMIN, FOR TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS—PHELAN GIVES THREE POINTS IN EACH GAME OF SIXTEEN, AND WINS THE MATCH.

Reported for the Philadelphia Press.]

Yesterday we briefly noticed the result of this interesting trial of skill between the two players of greatest repute in the country—Hiram Benjamin and Michael Phelan, of New York. The match originated in causes which it is unnecessary to mention here; it may be sufficient to say, however, that since Phelan's winning his brilliant match for $10,000 in San Francisco, beating a Frenchman, the best player of his day—giving him odds, too—his reputation has become world-wide as a great billiard player, and has caused feelings of jealousy and rivalry to spring up, especially in New York. Unlike most great generals and conquerors, he has *never yet been beaten* in any serious trial of skill. It is all one to him what game his adversary proposes—the full game, the four ball carom game, the English three ball game, or the French game of cannons, thousand times, he caught it from B., who ran 1,000, making the game. First game for Benjamin—won by 9 points.

The Fourth Game.—This commenced by Benjamin, who was evidently rattled by the recent success, scoring 2, and closed. P. gives him but missed. Considerable doing of nothing for the next 6 shots, when P. gets 1, and dodges, B. dodges, P. gets 1 more, and tries the artful again. Profound study of the balls from all parts of the table, from the head, the foot, the sides, the corners, and in short from every part of the table but from under it. At last Michael thinks he sees an opening, but shaves the ball, which gives B. a chance to run 3, and tries safety. An intense amount of nothing done for the next few minutes, until Phelan, apparently tired of all this sort of thing, makes one of his *impossible* ones, which elicited a cheer from an indiscreet gentleman in the background, who was requested by Benjamin to leave the room, which polite request he immediately complied with. It may be added that this shot, which terminated one gentleman's pleasure for the evening so abruptly, was the most brilliant shot of the evening, and was a combination of all the difficulties known to players. It gave P. a run of 3, after which there was great playing for safety, when P. again run 3; after which the next 15 shots were fruitless, when B. got 1, and missed; P. missed, and B. got 1, and missed; P. 1; B. *artful* again in requisition on both sides for the next 4 shots, when P. gets 1; slow again for the next 4 shots, when P. goes for 3 and the game ended by 4 points. This was the most severely contested game of the match, and both the players displayed great tact and generalship in their management. Benjamin made some very pretty shots in this game, and bid fair at one time to win it, but was overpowered by the pluck of his opponent. It occupied over thirty minutes in playing.

It would occupy too much of our space to give the remaining games in detail. We will, therefore, close this account by giving a summary.

The 5th game was won by Phelan by 6 points, making it in two runs of 4 each. The 6th game was also won by Phelan by 2 points, and in 2 runs of 4 each, and in a brilliant run of 6, nearly all being difficult shots. The 7 h game was by Phelan by 6 points. The 8 h game was remarkable for 2 runs by Phelan, one of 5, and the other of 4 points, and was the shortest game in playing the match. It was won by Phelan by 10 points. The 9th game was won by Benjamin by 8 points. The 10th game was won by Phelan, who in this game appeared to put on a little additional steam, for he made two splendid runs, one of 6, and the other of 5, winning the game in a canter, by 11 points. The 11th and concluding was won by Phelan by 7 points, and was signalized by a miss-cue by Benjamin, (who was evidently quite disheartened,) and a run of 6 by Phelan, which but for the rules, would have provoked the loudest applause.

After the conclusion of the match, Michael was surrounded by his friends, and put through a course of hand-shaking which would have shattered the nerves of any but a Hercules or a candidate for sheriff. A handsome lunch was prepared at the end of the room, by Phelan's friends, for all who chose to partake of it, and we left the friends of the parties still in the enjoyment of good-fellowship and good cheer, and apparently determined that their relatives and friends of the rival houses of Phelan and Benjamin, should be brothers.

Diabolical Villiany.—Last Thursday morning a young woman, pale and emaciated, half clad in soiled and tattered garments, and shivering a wretched, forlorn and squalid appearance, presented herself at the Commercial Hospital, and asked for protection, seeming in great alarm and distress. Upon being questioned she told a story so full of woe and suffering that it would not have been credited but for her fearfully earnest manner. She said she was an orphan, her name Elizabeth Jones, a native of this State, having been born in Gallia county, and had for some time resided in Portsmouth, as a domestic, in the house of the Recorder of Scioto county, which she wished to leave and come hither hoping to do better in a large city. Her mistress advised her to a contrary course, but Elizabeth, dissatisfied, and anxious to visit Cincinnati, took passage on the *Bostona* last September. On her arrival here she met a man on the boat who asked her if she wanted employment, and on her replying in the affirmative, he agreed to give her $2 a week.

She then accompanied him to a house on the landing, and, telling her he would send her her baggage, he took her into a room in the third story of a building, and locked the door upon her. Startled and terrified by this proceeding, she could not speak, but as hour after hour passed, she knocked loudly at the door and screamed, but all to no purpose. No one came until a young girl appeared with food, and, saving it on the floor, departed. At evening, she came again with food, and left her in silence, notwithstanding Elizabeth's entreaties and prayers for liberty, and painful questionings as to the object of her imprisonment.

At a late hour of the night Elizabeth was visited by a man—the same person, she supposed, she met on the boat—who locked upon her she was imprisoned for a purpose the most criminal, and, without further preface, he seized hold of her, endeavoring to force her to his will. She resisted with all her strength, and screamed piercingly in vain. The brute scoundrel caught her by the throat and choked her until she sank back exhausted and in agony, when he executed his diabolical design.

Early after night was this infamous and fiendish conduct repeated, either by the same man or others; and whenever she made the least show of resistance she was choked and beaten until every portion of her body ached, and her mind was racked to a degree that would have rendered insanity or death a blessing. She was regularly but scantily supplied with coarse food, too, by the inexorable female messenger; but so fill and miserable was she, that she could not eat except when pressed by the severest hunger.

The room was dimly lighted from two small windows, firmly fastened, from the upper part of which she could obtain a view of the river and the wharf. No fire, no lights, no comforts of any sort, not even change of clothing, were allowed her; but there she was compelled to remain in that horrid prison, forced nightly to embraces the most loathsome, without a gleam of hope, or the faintest prospects of release. She prayed for death as a boon, and suffered such agony as no one can imagine.

Last Thursday evening she discovered the door of her prison ajar, and in a few moments ran down stairs into the street, and was once more at liberty. She thought, for what reason she knew not, that she would go to the Commercial Hospital, and succeeded, after many inquiries, in finding it.

Steward Lyle has done all in his power for this poor woman, who seems amiable and gentle, but her suffering has been such that she cannot recover for a number of weeks. Her throat is badly swelled, and pains her greatly from the frequent choking she has received.

The story, so strange and horrible as it appears, is generally believed, so earnest, direct and exact has she been in all her narration.

Yesterday afternoon two brothers, Henry and James Stapleton—the former a tailor, thirty, the proprietor of the Daniel O'Connell House, on Water street, between Broadway and Ludlow, and the latter some twenty years old, a shoemaker in the same establishment—were arrested upon suspicion and lodged in the Ninth street Station House. A girl about thirteen, named Helen, the sister of the two men, was also arrested, but afterward bailed out. Elizabeth Jones says Helen is the girl and Henry Stapleton the man, she thinks, who visited her—the one with food and the other with his horrid lechery.

So this seemingly terrible affair stands at present. We forbear all comment until something like facts be elicited from the dreadful narrative.

Celebration of a Golden Wedding—"The Old Folks at Home."

From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

One of the most agreeable re-unions, under peculiar circumstances, which has ever occurred in our city, took place at the fine residence of Nicholas Longworth, Esq., on Pike street, last evening. It was the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Wedding Day of the host and hostess. "Twas the night before Christmas," half a century ago, that the respected couple joined hand and hand to travel life's journey through, and although many a decade of years has passed, they are still unseparated.

Fifty-four years ago Mr. Longworth came to Cincinnati from New Jersey, and entered upon the study of the law in the office of Judge Burnet, whose residence then stood on the present site of the Burnet House. Fifty years ago last evening he was married to the daughter of Major Silas Howell, of New Jersey, who had previously honorably served his country under Washington. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Matthew Wallace, since deceased, a brother of Mrs. Jacob Burnet, who was present at the celebration of the "Golden Wedding" last evening.

The bridesmaid who participated in the ceremony, was Miss Julia Ann Elliott, (who was present last night,) now the widow of Mr. Joseph H. Crane, and who entered the parlors where the company were assembled arm and arm with Mrs L., as she did fifty years ago. The groomsman on the occasion, Mr. Joseph Pierce, now